The Oxford Democrat.

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PARIS, MAINE.

MISCELLANY.

THE PERILS OF MARTHA WARREN.

"Good bye, Martha. God help you! I shall be back in three days at the farthest.'

The hardy White Mountain pioneer, Mark Warren, kissed his young wife, held his two years, old boy to his breast for a moment, then shouldering the sack of corn which was to be converted into meal at the rude mill, forty miles away, trudged off through the wilderness.

Martha Warren stood at the door of the log cottage, gazing out after the retreating form of her husband. An angle of the dense shrubbery hid him from her view, but still she did not return to the solitary kitchen. It looks so dark and lonesome there, she shrank from entering, or perhaps the grand sublimity of the view spread out before her held her attention and thrilled her soul with that nameless, unexplained something that we all see when standing face to face with the works of His fingers.

The finest and most satisfactory view of the White Mountains is that which presents itself from what is now the town of Bethlehem, on the road to Littleton and Franconia, Mount Washington, the king among princes, is there seen in its proper place—the center of the "rock ribbed" range—towering, bald, blue and unapproachable.

Far up in a wild clearing, close by the turbid waters of the Amonoosuck, was the cottage situated—a place wild and serie enough for the nest of an eagle, but dear to the heart of Martha Warren, as the home where she had spent the happy days of her young wifehood. When she had turned from many a patrician suitor, in the fair old town of Portsmouth, to join her fortunes with those of the young settler, it was with the full and perfect understanding of the trials that lay before her. She would walk in no paths of roses for years to come, much of life must be spent in the eternal solitudes, where silence was unbroken only by the wild winds of the forest, the shriek of the river over the sharp rocks, or the dismal howl of the red mouthed wolf afar in the wilderness. The necessary absence of her husband she dreaded most. It was so very gloomy to close up her doors at night and sit down by her lonely fireside, with the consciousness that there was no human being nearer to her than the settlement of Lord's Hill, ten miles away through the pathless woods.

There was little to fear from Indians, although a few of the wandering tribes yet roamed over these primeval hunting grounds. They were mostly disposed to be friendly, and Mrs. Warren's kind heart naturally prompted her to many acts of friendship towards them, and an Indian never forgets a benefit.

The purple mist cleared away from the scarred forehead of the dominant old mountain; the yellow sun peeped over the rocky wall, and Martha turned away to the performance of her simple domestic duties. The day was a long one, but it was toward evening, and the gloaming comes much sooner in those solitudes than in any other places. The sunlight faded out of the unglazed windows, though it would illuminate the far off mountains for some time yet; and Martha went out in the scanty garden to inhale the odor of the sweet pinks on the meager root she had brought from home.

The spicy perfumes carried her back in memory to those days away in the past, spent with kind friends, and cheered by bright young hopes. But though the thought of home and kindred made her sad, not for a moment did she regret the fate she had chosen. Absorbed in thought, she had not observed the absence of Charlie, her little boy; now she saw with vague uneasiness that he had left the bed of peppermint where he had been playing, and was not to be seen. She called his name, but only echo and the roar of the swollen river replied. She flew back to the house, the faint hope remaining that he might have returned thither for his pet kitten; but no, the kitten was mewing at the window, but no signs of Charlie. With frantic haste she searched the clearing, but without success. Her next thought was the river! Black as night, save where it was flecked with spots of white foam—it flowed on but a few rods before her. She hurried down the brink, calling out, "Charlie, Charlie!" The child's small voice at some little distance replied. She followed the sound, and to her sorrow saw her boy—his golden hair and rosy cheeks clearly defined against the purple twilight sky—standing on the very edge of the huge, detached rock, some ten feet from the shore, out in the sweeping current of the river!

This rock called by the settlers, "The Pulpit," was a good situation for casting lines, and Mark Warren had bridged the narrow chasm between it and the shore with a couple of hewn logs.

Allured by some clusters of flaming fire weed growing on the side of the Pulpit Charlie had crossed over and now stood there regardless of danger, laughingly holding out the floral treasures to his mother. Martha flew over the frail bridge, and the next instant held her child in her arms. Joyful because she had found him uninjured, and mentally resolving that the logs should be removed to prevent further accident, she turned to retrace her steps, but the sight that met her eyes froze her with horror to the spot.

Confronting her on the bridge, not six feet distant, was an enormous wolf, gaunt and bony with hunger, his eyes blazing like live coals thro' the mist, his hot fetid breath scorching the very air she breathed.

A low growl of intense satisfaction stirred the air, answered by the growl of fifty more of his kind, belonging to the pack; in another moment they would be upon her!

Without an instant thought of the consequences, Martha obeyed her first impulse, and struck the logs with her foot, exerting all her full strength in the blow. The frail fabric tottered, the soft earth gave way, there was a breadth of awful suspense, and then the bridges went down with a dull plunge into the waters beneath! The sharp claw of the wolf had already been fixed on the scant vegetation of the rock, and he held there a moment, struggling with ferocious strength to gain a foothold, the next he slid down into the chasm, uttering a wild howl of disappointed rage.

Martha sank on her knees and offered up a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for her escape; but simultaneously with the heartfelt "Amen," there came a dreadful recollection. The bridge formed the only connecting link between the Pulpit and the main land, and that was severed! True, she was not more than twenty feet distant from the shores of the river, but she might as well have been thousands of miles out in the ocean. The water was deep, and it ran with almost inconceivable rapidity, forty or fifty feet below her, over rocks so sharp and jagged that it made her shiver to look over the brink.

Her only hope was in her husband. Should he return at the expected time they might still be alive; but if by any accident he should be detained beyond the time! She closed her eyes, and besought God for protection and help.

Cold and hungry, and drenched by the mist of the river, Charley began to cry for home. She could bear anything better than that. She took off her own garments to fold around him, and held him to her breast and sang him the sweet cradle songs which had so often soothed him.

But the fierce howl of the wolves and the sullen thunders of the river, filled his little heart with terror, and all the long dark night through, he clung to her neck, sleeplessly crying to go home to papa.

Day dawned at last, the pale sun swimming through the sickly sky, the pallid forecast of a storm. Weak and faint from hunger, and suffering intensely from cold—for summer is no bearer of tropical smiles in that inhospitable clime—Martha paced back and forth the narrow limits of the rock. Noon came; the faint sun declined—it was night again. A cold fog sank down over the mountain, followed by a drizzling rain, which before morning changed to a perfect deluge. The river rose fearfully, foaming milk-white down the gorge, filling the air with shuddering roar, like the peal of an imprisoned earthquake.

The day that followed was no better—only rain and ashen-white mist—not a ray of sunshine.

A new fear arose in the heart of Martha Warren. The turbulence of the stream must have swept away the bridge over which her husband would cross on his return, and he would be retained for days, may be for weeks.

She gave up all for lost. Strongly and fearfully was she tempted to fold her child in her arms and plunge into the cauldron beneath, and thus end her fear and doubt! It would be better, she thought than to suffer that slow, painful death of starvation. But something held her back—God's curse was on those who self-murder.

Towards night, a lost robin, beaten about by the storm, stopped to rest a moment on the rock. Martha seized him and rent him in twain, with almost savage glee, for her child to devour raw—she, who three days before would have wept at the sight of a wounded sparrow.

Another night and day like the other, only more intensely agonizing. Martha Warren was suffering indifferently now; suffering had palsied every noble feeling. Charlie moaned for supper—too weak and spent to sit up, he was lying on the rock, his head in her lap, his great eyes fixed on her face.

She tore open a vein in her arm with her scissors, and made him drink the blood! Anything, she said to herself, to calm the wild, wistful yearning of his eyes.

The boy raised—he sat up and peered through the darkness.

"Mamma," he said, "Papa is coming. I felt him touch me."

She wept at the mockery, and drew the child frantically to her bosom.

The night was fair—lit up by a new moon.

Overcome by a deadly exhaustion, against which she could make no resistance, she fell into an uneasy slumber, which towards midnight, was broken by a startling cry. She sprang to her feet and gazed around her.

No! her eyes did not deceive her—there, on the shore stood the stalwart form of her husband, and he was calling her name with the energy of despair. She could only cry out, "O, Mark, Mark!" and fell senseless to the earth.

When she awoke to consciousness, she was lying on her own bed in the cottage, supported by her husband's arms.

It was no dream. She and her darling boy were safe, and he came back.

Many weeks passed before she grew strong again, but Mark tended her as he would an infant, and by the time the autumn frosts fell, she was the blithe Martha Warren of old.

At the time of the freshet, the bridge over the Amonoosuck had indeed been swept away, but Mark, impelled by an uncontrolable fear—almost a presentiment—had crossed the river, at the risk of his life on a log raft, and reached home only to find it vacant.

The descendants of Mark Warren and his wife still dwell among the fertile valleys of the Amonoosuck, and the old men still tell to their grand children the story of Martha Warren and her child.

The Roman Stone for the Lincoln Monument. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following description of this stone, which has excited so much interest of late, on account of its alleged neglect in the cellar of the White House:

"The stone is a species of red sandstone very similar in texture to that so commonly in use for building purposes in our Eastern cities. Its surface has grown dark by age. A considerable peice has been battered off, and there the grain looks fresh. The block is rectangular, the upper surface being two feet and three inches long and eighteen inches wide, and the thickness about nine inches. The translation has been thus rendered:

"The citizens of Rome dedicate this stone, taken from the tomb of Servius Tullius, to Abraham Lincoln, President for a second term of the United States of America, by which the memory of either brave defenders of liberty may be joined to that of the other. A. D. 1865."

The story of this block, as told by those about the White House, is as follows:

It arrived in the autumn of 1865, or beginning of 1866. It was allowed to lie on the porch of the White House for a number of weeks. One side of the box which held it was broken off. The exposed side was then turned up against the building. Some, who knew its character, criticising severely the treatment it was receiving, it was taken inside, and for some time formed a sort of foot-stool under a window where orderlies and attendants sat. Finally, after several moves, by none of which was its position bettered, it found its way into the cellar when the White House was being renovated last summer, and from the cellar it was allowed to rest at length in the cell where it lies to-day. Whether this account of the occupants themselves concerning its treatment to be correct, certain it is that the block as described, with the inscription as given, is in this dark coal hole in the cellar of the White House."

An Incident. Not long since the Hon. Mr. Judd, member of Congres from Chicago, to please some boys, bought a bunch of fire crackers, set them on fire, and threw them into the street, in front of Willard's Hotel. A policeman near by immediately arrested him for violation of a city ordinance of which he was ignorant, and took him before a magistrate. Senator Nye of Nevada appeared for him as counsel, who at once telegraphed to New York for Mr. Greeley to come on immediately and bail Mr. Judd. An answer was received from New York, that Greeley was out West bailing out the Mississippi and could not attend. Whereupon the justice remarked that for such an offence they usually fined *gentlemen* five dollars, as he was only a member of Congress, he would let him off with a fine of $2.50, which Mr. Judd promptly paid.

During the last illness of Dr. Chirac, a celebrated French physician, he was attacked with delirum, on recovering from which he felt his own pulse, mistaking himself for one of his patients. "Why was not I called in before?" said he. "It is too late; has the gentleman been bled?" His attendant answered in the negative. "Then he is a dead man," answered Chirac; "he will not live six hours;" and his prediction was verified.

To prevent dogs going mad—cut their tails off—just behind their ears.

All Nations but One.

The day before the Cunard steamers arrive in port, being the last of the voyage, is one the passangers generally improve as an occasion for a sort of farewell, or grand dinner, at which songs are sung, jokes cracked and speeches made, every one at the table being expected to contribute something to the entertainment. Upon a recent occasion it chanced that quite a large party of gentlemen, representing a great many different nationalities of the proposers, till at length an American rising in turn, proposed:

"Here's to all nations but one."

This as may be supposed, created some sentation, each suspecting that his nation might be the one referred to, and prepared to resent an indignity thus publicly offered.

"Monsieur does not intend la belle France?" said a Frenchman, first breaking the silence that followed.

"Not at all; Vive la France," said the Yankee, raising his goblet.

"Senor's remarks do not apply to Spain?" said a dark moustached individual, interrogatively

"Certainly not; the heart of Queen Isabella."

"Germany vas always goot frent of America," observed a pilgrim from Vaterland.

"The best. I do not refer to her; nor Russia whom we honor. A bumper to Russia," said he, as the blue eyes of a Muscovito lighted up with pleasure.

"Nor Austria," continued he, as a young man of that country fidgetted upon his seat.

"Well, sir," said a sturdy John Bull, rising to his feet, "it is pretty obvious to me in what direction your sentiment is levelled, and as an Englishman, if it is intended as an insult to England, I demand a proper apology for I'll not sit here in sight of my native country and hear her insulted, —least of all by a Yankee."

The Briton grew red in the face, and grasped a decanter, matters looked ominous, for the American rose promptly to his feet.

"Spoken like a man," said he to the Englishman, "but England was not the nation I alluded to."

"Name—name—give us the name," cried the company, now thoroughly excited.

"Certainly, said the American, "with this proviso, that the first one that meets the representative of that nation shall inform him of the slight."

"I gave to all nations but one; the nation that I excepted was—*damnation*."

John Bull sat down amid the universal shout of laughter that followed this announcement, with the not very charitable wish that the author of this sentiment might be well toasted by the representative of the nation he had slighted.

Bulk of the Gold in the World. According to estimates recently made the whole amount of gold in the world at the present moment is about $5,950,000,000 in value. It may be of interest to see what the bulk of this amount of gold would be if it were melted and run together. Pure gold is more than nineteen times as heavy as water; and a cubic foot of water weighs a thousand ounces avoirdupois. A cubic foot of gold would weigh then over 19,000 ounces avordupois, and every such ounce of fine gold is worth (according to our coinage) somewhat more than eighteen dollars; so that the whole cubic foot of gold would be worth a little more than a third of a million dollars. A cubic yard of solid gold would be worth twenty-seven times as much as that, or over nine million dollars; and 660 cubic yards would contain somewhat more than the $5,950,000,000 of gold in the world. These 660 cubic yards would be contained within a room about five yards high, eight yards wide and sixteen yards long; say, a good sized parlor, or a store of moderate size.

"But," says one, "gold is so very malleable that even this small bulk of it would gild over the whole earth." But he either overestimates the malleability of gold, or more likely, underestimates the size of the earth. It takes 1,280,000 leaves of the thinest gold foil to make an inch in thickness, or about fifteen millions and a third to make a foot, or 46,000 to a yard. A cubic yard of gold, then, could be beaten out so as to cover 46,000,000 square yards; somewhat less than 10,000 acres; for there are 4840 square yards to the acre. Then, as there are 640 acres to the square mile, the whole 660 cubic yards of gold could be beaten out so as to cover about 10,000 square miles. That is, a tract only a hundred miles square, less than the extent of Vermont, and a little more than a fifth of either New York or Pensylvania.

A Conference preacher, one day, went into the house of a Wesleyan Reformer, and saw the portraits of three expelled ministers suspended from the walls. "What!" said he, "have you got them hanging there?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, they are there." "Ah, well: but one is wanted to complete the set." "Pray, what is that?" "Why, the Devil, to be sure." "Ah!" said the reformer; "but he is not yet expelled from the Conference."

BREVITIES.

A darkey preacher was telling how Adam was the first man created, and set against the fence to dry. An old brother who sometimes had lucid ideas, interrupted him and said: "If dat am true, who made de fence?" Pass around de sasser.

"Well, John, did you take the note I gave you to Mr. Smithers?"

"Yes, sir, I took the note; but I don't think he can read it."

"Cannot read it! Why so John?"

"Because he is so blind, sir. While I was in the room he axed me where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."

It often happens, when the husband fails to be home to dinner, that it is one of the *fast* days.

A recent philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned! "How?—how?—how?" everybody asks. Never run in debt.

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite. Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

Why is the fish an eccentric animal? Because he will have his swim.

Why is a soldier acting in compliance with an order given him, like his most formidable weapon? Because he's "obeyin' it" (a bayonet.)

Woman is a delusion; but men will hug delusions.

The richer the man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife.

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

At one of Mr. Beacher's recent Friday evening meetings, he drew most elegent illustrations from the performance of the Japs. Afterward a woman arose and made some ridiculous remarks. When she had finished Mr. Beecher quickly exclaimed: "Notwithstanding this, still I am in favor of woman speaking in meeting."

Prof. Agassiz on the Origin of the Human Race. The reported views of Prof. Agassiz which have been reported in journals, and which were referred to by Mr. Mungen, M. C. of Ohio, in a speech in the House recently, have caused the distinguished naturalist to speak for himself and define his position on that much mooted question touching the unity of origin or diversity of the human races. While he of course denies that he has ever said anything to vindicate that he held the negro to be the descendant of the baboon, he states his belief that the different types of men are not descended from common ancestors as follows:

The only ground I may have given to question the soundness of my views concerning the different races of men is the opinion I have always maintained, and which I hold now, that *the different types of the human family have an independent origin one from the othes, and are not descendants from common ancestors*; but to the Indians, the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Australians, &c., as well. In fact I believe the men were created in nations, not in individuals; but not in nations in the present sense of the word;—on the contrary, in such crowds as exhibeted slight, if any, diversity among themselves except those of sex.

Birth and Death Rate of the World. Staticians have calculated that if the population of the world amounts to between 1,200,000,000, and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, says the London Lancet, the deaths each day would be nearly 83,000; 3,600 per hour, 60 per minute; and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life from one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power; for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

Geographical Discovery. A most important discovery, far more so than that of the alleged source of the Nile, has just been made in South America. It is that the great River Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other; that in fact, a new route has been opened between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Morona, a Peruvian steamer, which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived at Mayro, about 300 miles from Lima. The Morona navigated more than 2000 miles of the Amazon proper and 600 of the Yeayali and the Pachitea Rivers, which, until then, had seen only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited only by savages but it is of wonderful fertility.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUG 9, 1867.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,

OF BRUNSWICK.

Union County Convention!

The Union voters of the County of Oxford, are requested to send delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, Paris Hill, on

Wednesday, August 21st, 1867,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for Senators and County Officers, as follows:

TWO SENATORS,
A COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
A COUNTY TREASURER,
A COUNTY ATTORNEY,
A JUDGE OF PROBATE,
TWO REGISTERS OF DEEDS, (Eastern and Western Districts,)

And to transact any other necessary business.

The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate to each town or organized plantation; one delegate for every fifty Union votes cast for Governor in 1866, also one delegate for a majority fraction of fifty votes.

JAMES T. CLARK,
JOHN P. HUBBARD,
WM. B. LAPHAM,
ENOCH FOSTER, Jr.,
GEO. D. RISDEN,
} Union County Committee.

Under the above basis towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Albany,	3	Mason,	1
Andover,	3	Mexico,	2
Bethel,	7	Newry,	2
Brownfield,	4	Norway,	6
Buckfield,	5	Oxford,	5
Byron,	2	Paris,	10
Canton,	4	Peru,	4
Denmark,	3	Porter	4
Dixfield,	3	Roxbury	1
Fryeburg,	5	Rumford	6
Gilead,	2	Stow	2
Grafton,	1	Stoneham	2
Greenwood,	3	Sumner	4
Hanover,	2	Sweden	3
Hartford,	4	Upton	1
Hebron,	4	Waterford,	4
Hiram,	5	Woodstock,	5
Lovell,	4	All other places 1 each.	

Union Caucus.

The Republicans of the Town of Paris are requested to meet at the town-house on Saturday the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., to select ten delegates to attend the County Convention, to be holden on the 21st inst.

Per order of Rep. Town Com.

Caucus.

The Republicans of Woodstock are requested to assemble in Caucus, at the town-house in said town, on Saturday the 17th day of August next, at 6 o'clock P. M., to choose five delegates to represent them in the next County Convention. Per order.

August 3, 1867.

The Grand March of Freedom.

Years less than half a century ago, Wm Lloyd Garrison was publicly dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, by the people organized into a lawless mob, and only saved his life, by escaping and hiding himself away beneath the rubbish of a carpenter's shop. His crime consisted in declaring African slavery in this country morally and politically wrong, and that it ought to be abolished. A little more than thirty years ago, Lovejoy had three printing presses seized by a mob, and thrown into the Mississippi river, and because he undertook to defend his property, as he had a perfect right to do under the constitution and the laws, he was shot down, in his own hired building. His crime, like Garrison's, consisted in speaking and writing against slavery. Lovejoy was a pious, devoted minister of the gospel, yet strange as it may now seem—ministers, deacons, and church members, at that time, were found all over the North, who said the mob served him right. Amos Kendall, when he was Postmaster Gen. allowed the mails to be searched and ransacked by pro slavery Postmasters, and all "abolition documents"—as they then termed everything written against slavery—to be seized, taken out and burned. This lawless, high handed outrage was under the administration of Gen. Jackson. Public meetings were held in Portland, Augusta and Bangor approving of this infamous administration of the postal laws. The anti slavery men in their early history were subjected to the grossest indignities—they were hunted down like wild beasts; their meetings broken up by lawless, drunken mobs, and that, too, in law loving and law abiding New England. We well remember that in 1837 we happened in Portland, and out of curiosity we stepped into the city hall, where the citizens of Portland were holding a public meeting, to consider whether the hall should be used for an abolition lecture; when it was voted almost unanimously that they should not have the same. That evening, the lecturer attempted to speak in the old Quaker meeting-house, at a meeting presided over by Gen. Fessenden. The house was pelted with stones and brickbats, from without, breaking the windows, and defacing the house. The speaker had hardly commenced before the mob broke open the door, and rushed in, howling like mad men. Rotten eggs were plentifully hurled at the speaker, and a large stone thrown with great violence, came within a hairs breadth of striking Gen. Fessenden in the head. The meeting was broken up, and the lecturer escaped only with his life, going out between two ladies, with his coat stripped from his back, with the addition of several wounds and bruises upon his person. And what was his offence? Merely attempting to speak upon the effects of slavery upon the free laborers of the North.

And to the disgrace of Portland, be it said there was only one newspaper press in the city at that time, that had the courage to come out, and speak in terms of manly censure of their atrocious proceedings, and that was the "American," then edited by Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., now judge of the Municipal Court of Portland. We speak of this occurrence, not as an isolated case, but only one of the many of the same character, that disgraced the people of the free States in these days of moral darkness upon this great question of slavery. Joshua R. Giddings was eight years in Congress, before he was permitted to speak a word upon the question of slavery, and had not the slaveholders in that body been afraid of him, he being a man of great courage and physical strength, he would undoubtedly been murdered upon the floor of the House. For years and years before the breaking out of the rebellion, there were laws in all the slave States, making it a states prison offence to teach the slaves to read the Bible, or to instruct them in or out of school in any of the branches of education. The inauguration of the rebellion found men and women from free States, who had been incarcerated in Southern dungeons for years and years, in nearly all the slave States, for this heinous offense.

Up to 1854 both of the great political parties of the nation had been completely chained to the car of slavery. Slaveholders and slave drivers controled and governed both. The old liberty or free soil party, it is true, had cut loose from these organizations, but they only controled a small fraction of the votes in the country. Now witness the wonderful change—SLAVERY ABOLISHED! When we reflect upon the past, it seems like a dream,—a vision of the night. Can it be possible that a few short years has worked out such an astonishing change. And then witness the results of this great revolution. The colored race no longer toiling under the lash—no longer wearing out their lives in rice swamps, half clad and half starved, without recompense or reward, are being elevated to the condition of men. In the South they are recognized as free men, even by their old masters, and sit as equals in political conventions with the very men who only a few years ago owned them as chattels. And they *vote*, too, thank God, under the civil rights bill, deciding the elections in favor of the great principles of freedom and liberty. With the ballot in the hands of the negro the country is safe, and the remaining seeds of the rebellion will be choked out.

When we reflect upon the wonderful changes of a few short years, in our own country, it is a matter of profound astonishment. Slavery, in raising its bloody hand against the government, killed itself. On the part of the North, the sacrafice has been great. But we have not suffered in vain. There is a glorious future for our country. Brighter and better days are coming. Truly the world moves. God reigns in righteousness. Let the kingdoms of the whole earth rejoice.

Sally Nourse.

Mr. Editor: As some persons have received an erroneous impression from the article in the Democrat of July 26th, in regard to the person mentioned under Waterford Items as "Old Sally Nourse", I wish to say a few words in regard to her.

I have known her well for many years, and am well acquainted with her habits and manner of life, which were well known to be eccentric. She had lived entirely alone for the past fifteen years, ever since the death of her sister, and could never be induced to leave her home except for short visits. She was a native of Bolton in the State of Mass. Her parents removed to Maine when she was three years of age: consequently the place where she died has been her home for 75 years. She received the most of her education, and during her life was often engaged in teaching in Bolton. She was possessed of a fine education and as long as she lived retained a great fondness for reading. Notwithstanding her lonely life, she managed to keep well informed in regard to all public and political matters in which she took a deep interest. Her manner of life was humble and eccentric it is true, but she never, as your correspondent asserts, sat under an old chaise top to take her rest, but took her rest like any other person every night on a good bed. She had at the time of her death, a large quantity of bed clothing both linen and wool, which was the product entirely of her own and her sister's early industry. She had long been a member of the Orthodox church, and was a frequent attendant upon divine worship until detained by age and disease.

She had a large number of books which were once valuable, among which were treatises on Chemistry, Physology, Botany and Astronomy, with which branches of learning, she was in early life well acquainted. Two or three of these she *did* present to Rev. Mr. Kyte as a simple acknowledgement of his kindness in visiting her.

I make these few statements at the request of many of her friends who feel an interest in the somewhat remarkable life of the deceased. Will you give them a place in your columns, and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

N. Waterford, Aug. 1st, 1867.

Gov. Pease, whom Gen. Sheridan has appointed to succeed Throckmotton of Texas, is a native of Connecticut, but has resided in Texas since 1853. He is a lawyer of some eminence at the Texas bar, has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was a consistent Union man during the war.

The Base Ball tournament at Portland, ended on Monday, by a final game between the Eons of Portland, and the Cushnocs of Augusta. The silver ball was taken by the former club. The Androscoggin club of Lewiston was forced to withdraw, the leave of absence of the members having expired. The Atlantic club of Portland have already challenged the Eons to play for the ball.

Governor Chamberlain.

The Portland Press, which was not in favor of Gen. Chamberlain's nomination at first, speaks of him in the following handsome terms:

"Gov. Chamberlain has been steadily gaining in the affections and respect of the citizens of this State ever since he commenced the discharge of the duties of his position. He has proved strong where his enemies contended he was weak. He has shown that a scholar may be a man of practical views and administrative ability. Since his inaugural address this question has not been raised to his disadvantage. That address was an illustration of the increased strength which liberal culture gives to a man of sound sense and large native ability. Its suggestions had not a trace of antiquated notions which men are popularly supposed to bring from a college lecture room, but they were those of a man who had made the wants and interests of his State the study of a lifetime, and had arrived at a clear comprehension of the legislative action by which they could be best subserved. Nor did his suggestions pass unheeded. The Legislature of last winter inspired by the appeals of the Governor, gave an impetus to movements for developing the resources of the State that cannot fail to result in greatly increasing its wealth, prosperity and power.

Governor Chamberlain has not proved less skillful in administering the affairs of his department than in suggesting legislation. His inexperience in the class of duties requiring his attention has not resulted in the government's passing into the control of "rings" and wire-pullers. No one who has had business to transact at the capitol has gone away with any doubt resting upon his mind as to who was in command. The General's versatility of talent enabled him to enter at once upon the discharge of his duties with as full a comprehension of their nature as if he had never heard a college recitation or set a squadron in the field."

Burglars in Waterford.

A correspondent of the Press says: "The pleasant town of Waterford, usually so quiet, was Friday night visited by burglars, who made an attempt to open the safe of O'Neil W. Robinson, Esq., located in his office. The individuals who honored his office with their presence, after blowing the padlock from the safe, made further ineffectual attempts with gunpowder upon the main lock. Suspicion rests upon two individuals who begged a ride of Mr. Emery of Windham, while he was passing the woods in Raymond, on his way to Waterford for his wife and mother, who have been stopping at the Water Cure in that town. Mr. Emery reports that one of them stated he was going to Sweden, the other remarking he was going wherever his comrade went. They had with them a valise, apparently quite heavy, and when they got from the carriage a large hatchet fell from under the buttoned-up coat of one of them much to his chagrin. Mr Emery states their age at twenty-two to twenty-five."

SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK. The New York Constitutional Convention has finally reached its conclusion on the important subject of suffrage. It has not enfranchised women nor minors, nor disfranchised any portion of foreign born citizens. But it has abolished the property qualification heretofore in vogue in the case of the colored men, admitting the latter to the ballot box on the same footing with others, and refusing to submit the change to a special popular vote. The whole question of suffrage is to stand or fall with the new Constitution. The first section of the suffrage article gives the privilege of voting to every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen ten days, an inhabitant of the State one year, a resident of the county four months, of the town or ward thirty days, and of the election district in which he offers to vote ten days. An attempt at bribery is to be punished with disfranchisement, and the Legislature is authorized to make laws to meet such cases, and also cases of betting on elections. The Legislature is also directed to provide for a registry of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district, to be completed at least six days before any election, and no unregistered person is to be allowed to vote at such election.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE. The American Institute of instruction at its late session adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, that while we believe the best methods of school discipline are those which involve the most kindness and the least severity, provided they fully answer the ends of government, we still believe that the interests of our schools would be sacrificed rather than promoted by legislative restrictions in regard to methods of school discipline."

PENSION DECISION. Widows who have been getting a pension of one half the monthly pay of their husbands, under the laws passed prior to the acts of July 25th, 1866, are not entitled to an increase of eight dollars per month under that act.

Last week after a cargo of sugar had been landed on a pier in Philadelphia, the wharf suddenly sunk. Capt. Merryman of Harpswell, from whose vessel the sugar was taken was on the wharf, and was drowned. His body was found on Friday.

Bates College gave Franklin Simmons the degree of A. M., which is more appropriate than the D. D. announced last week.

Tennessee Election.

Brownlow's majority nearly 50,000—all the radical congressmen elected—radical gains in the Legislature.

The New York Tribune of Saturday has the following dispatch:

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2. Partial returns from twenty-one counties give Brownlow over 15,000 majority. Davidson county gives him 5,000; Williamson, 1,000; Wilson, 400; McMinn, 800; Bradley, 800; Franklin, 400; Bedford, 900; Benton, 240. The vote in West Tennessee is higher than anticipated.

The estimated majorities for Congressmen are:

Dist. 1, Butler,	5,000	Dist. 5, Trimble,	5,000
" 2, Maynard,	5,000	" 6, Arnell,	4,000
" 3, Stokes,	7,000	" 7, Hawkins,	3,000
" 4, Mullins,	4,000	" 8, Nunn,	1,000

Only five counties, so far as heard from, give Etheridge majorities. There is a gain of ten Republicans to the House.

It is reported that over 100 freedmen were discharged here to-day for voting for Brownlow. The Commissioner of Registration of Rutherford county was knocked down and beaten at Murfreesboro to-day, and a riot is anticipated. Troops were sent forward, and the Mayor telegraphed he could keep the peace. No disturbance reported elsewhere.

Returns just received from East Tennessee give Brownlow 13,000 majority in twelve counties, making his majority in thirty-three counties 28,000. All the radical candidates for the Legislature in East Tennessee are elected, giving a gain of seven from that section. At this rate the Legislature will be unanimous, and the majority for Brownlow in the State will reach nearly 50,000.

Another dispatch from Omar Pasha says: "All the villages east of Sphakia and the whole district of Sphakia, excepting eight villages, which will easily be reduced, are now in the hands of the Imperial troops. The only resource left to the insurgents is to take refuge in the rocky and narrow valleys of the village of Samasia, where they can only remain a few days, after which they will be nothing left to them but complete submission. The insurgents who had taken refuge in two caverns at Pochtana and Capeodusso submitted to-day to the number of 250 men and women, and amongst whom were Capt. Annogesti Pafadorki, a member of the so-called provisional Government, Capt. Manosdi, and several other chiefs. Their wives and other property which they had placed in the caverns have been and will be religiously respected. Up to the present time forty-seven barrels of gunpowder and twenty-five cases of other ammunition have been discovered there. The third division have effected their junction with the corps at Calkirdtic. The number of muskets sent to the authorities amounts to 6,000. The Fere Kale Benj. Pasha has subdued the district of Kissano, Col. Mustapha Bey has just cut to pieces the 400 Helene volunteers, lately disembarked in the island, together with their commander, Capt. Mieth, and two Greek officers. He also captured 300 tons of biscuit, 400 overcoats and 1,200 rifles.

THE CRETAN WAR. A Cretan squadron was being organized in Athens to give chase to the Turkish fleet. It is composed of six vessels armed with thirty guns each. The blockade runner at Arcadi had completed her 19th voyage to Crete, and disembarked volunteers and cargo and took about 400 women and children for Greece. Mohamet Pasha has been surrounded by the insurgents in Crete. About 1000 Sphakiote women and children had taken refuge in the mountain caverns, where they were in danger of being killed by the Turks. The foreign Consuls had protested against any unnecessary violence, and the English Consul had sent a steamer to protect them.

Joseph Tibbets, who was arrested in Somerset County last winter, charged with having committed a murder in Illinois, on the testimony of his brothers, was discharged, his brothers refusing to testify against him before the Grand Jury. This, with other occurrences outraged the people to such an extent that the brothers were taken by a mob and hanged.

The evening train from Portland now leaves at 5.45; and makes South Paris at 9. The afternoon train for Portland now leaves So. Paris at 3.30.

The reader is referred to advertisements of Dr. C. B. Lighthill, who visits Norway this week. He is well spoken of by the press in the towns in this State that he has visited.

BLACK CROOK. By reference to our advertisements, it will be seen that this much talked-of play is to be presented to the people of South Paris and vicinity. Its great popularity in cities will be sufficient to attract the attention of theater going people.

On Friday an emigrant train, near Brantford, Ontario, ran into a drove of horses that were on the track. The engine was thrown down an embankment killing the engineer and injuring the fireman. None of the passengers were hurt.

News by Steamer from Europe, contains a telegram from Valentia, stating that the cable of 1866 is again broken, 50 miles out. The break is in shoal water and can be repaired easily.

Dr. Carpenter will visit the Stoddard House, Farmington, on the 13th. Persons in the eastern part of this County, can consult him conveniently at that point.

Position of John M. Botts.

It has been stated that John M. Botts, Esq., of Virginia had become disgusted with negro suffrage, and with his friends would join the rebel party. The following remarks made last week, after the adjournment of the Republican Convention put an end to all uncertainty as to his position:

After the adjournment of the Convention, a mass meeting was organized by Mr. Botts. He said he was no intruder, but came as a member of the Republican party. It had been circulated that he had written letters denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters. The charge was unfounded. For thirty years he had stood by them—so much so as to make himself odious with his own party. With reference to having been unwilling at one time since the war to give the blacks suffrage, he said he had only been so because he knew if the negro was given suffrage before he had protection, his vote would strengthen the democratic party, or he would be shot down in the street for attempting to vote with the republicans. He had not attended the Convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it. He endorsed its platform, and so did friends who had come to the city to attend the present Convention, but had been crowded out, whether by accident or design he could not say. They would have re-adopted the platform. He warned the meeting not to be deceived by demagogues into the belief that they held all the power. The democrats of Virginia will not resist the republicans now, but wait until they get back into the Union. We will need every man to fight them. We must not drive any man away from us.

The Kennebec Journal of last week has a long article on the Manufactures of the Kennebec, in which it details the plans of the Sprague manufacturing Co. This firm believes in holding all the profits in their own hands, and in making the improvements at Augusta go to the forests for lumber, and to the clay bank for their bricks. They have purchased several townships of timber lands on which to cut the timber; have established a large brickyard near the dam, where they are making their brick; and are to erect immense storehouses, where the railroad company have engaged to lay them a track, so they will have no trucking bill to pay. They have also purchased another saw mill down the river, to cut their lumber. They will build blocks of houses for their operatives and smaller tenement houses for other workmen. The plans of the company contemplate the building of four mills on the west side of the river, and two on the east, though the time when this will be accomplished is uncertain. All these mills will employ about ten thousand people, instead of that number to each as was first reported. The Journal is firm in the faith that all reasonable expectations will be realized.

TEXAS. The "Lone Star" State is a land of strange contradictions. Nature has provided everything necessary for the comfort or luxury of man, yet there is a scarcity of both. Grass grows in luxuriance, yet hay is not made. Cattle roam by thousands over the vast prairies, fat and fine looking, but owing to a want of proper precaution, after they have been driven to market, on being killed the beef is the meanest ever ate. Almost every stock raiser will have hundreds of milch cows running at large, yet it is impossible to obtain a drink of milk or a pound of butter. Corn will grow from fifteen to twenty feet in light, and produce an enormous yield per acre, and with this fact being known until the last year or so almost all the corn consumed was brought from the West *via* New Orleans. Wheat grows finely and the flour made from it rates higher than the West Virginia or Missouri brands, but a want of railroad communication prevents exportation. In cotton and wool it excels other States.

[Boston Journal.

MEXICO. A dispatch says that Juarez would be re elected to the Presidency, unanimously. Mrs J. was received with great enthusiasm on her return.

Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy his arrival at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. from Key West via Tampico. The U. S. steamer Yanaic is there. Everything is quiet in that vicinity. The Austrian corvette Elizebeth is near Vera Cruz waiting for the body of Maximillian. A French gunboat was also in port. No foreign representatives were recognized but our own, other foreign consuls having struck their flags. Vera Cruz is perfectly quiet.

We would invite attention to the announcement of the Edward Little Institute, in the papers. We have so often spoken of the Principal, that further recommendation is unnecessary. It will be supported by an able corps of teachers. The features of the school will be a thorough instruction in English branches; especial advantages for those pursuing mathematics and the natural sciences; and for those preparing to teach; and a systematic style of English classical literature.

We have recieved a copy of the speech delivered by Senator Morrill, on the vexed question of our Indian difficulties. Mr. Morrill expresses the opinion held by very many people that the only way to have peace with these tribes is to do them justice. He urges their rights and claims upon the Nation in a forcible and convincing manner.

MAINE ITEMS.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Bangor Theological Seminary Richard P. Buck, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Samuel D. Thurston of Bangor were elected Trustees, in place of Rev. Lyman S. Rowland of Bangor, and Adams H. Merrill of Brownville, resigned.

Tuesday last, Mr. Seth Oliver, a well known pilot on the Kennebec river, while returning from a fishing cruise outside Segain, accompanied by his son, fell forward in the boat and almost immediately expired. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

Franklin Eustis of North Jay, while jumping from a wagon carrying a mowing machine, caught his arm on one of the knives which projected from the "cutter bar" lying across the front of the wagon, literally stringing him up and cutting his arm nearly half off. [Livermore Falls Gazette.

The Aroostook Sunrise learns that two children by the name of Vincent, living in Littleton, were found on Tuesday evening last crushed in a shocking manner beneath a large tree which had fallen upon them. When found life was extinct.

A fine Hook organ of about twenty stops and costing $3000, has lately been put up in the Congregational church in Gorham.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Last week a large Republican Convention was held in Charleston, S. C.

After several speeches, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing their unalterable purpose to carry out in good faith and without reservation the Congressional measures looking to restoration; indorsing the platform of the recent Republican Convention in Columbia, and declaring maintenance of that platform without qualification; only evidence in any candidate for public favor is devotion to the great party through whose exertions alone the South can look for restoration.

Gen. Sheridan has removed a part of the Aldermen in New Orleans, and appointed loyal men in their place. The reasons for removing these persons are to be found in the disordered condition to which they have reduced the city credit, and the efforts which they have made and are making to impede the lawful execution of the laws of Congress, dated March 20th, and the acts supplementary thereto.

The Kentucky election on Monday resulted in the success of the democratic ticket by large majorities.

The President will gain little in removing Gen. Sheridan. The Washington Star says that it seems to be generally understood that General Grant not only declines to become a party to the propose removal of Sherman, but will surely see that his policy is carried out to the latter by whoever the President may send there in his stead, the law, as modified at the last session of Congress, making it his duty, not the President's to supervise and direct the policy of the Commanders of the several Military Districts.

September 4 is the "biennial period" at which all invalid pensioners, who are not exempt from all examinations, and whose persions commenced prior to March 4, 1867 will require a personal examination by the pension Surgeon.

IMPEACHMENT. The Chicago Tribune, which has been opposed to impeachment hitherto, now says it will advocate it if the President removes Gen. Sheridan, and believes that in this feeling the Republican party in the Northwest is entirely unanimous.

The Empress Eugenia has made a call upon Queen Victoria, at Osborne.

THE INDIAN WAR. Congress is still endeavoring to obtain a permanent peace with the Indian tribes, by negotiation. The Indian Bill as passed by the Senate, at the close of two day's discussion, authorizes the President to appoint three army officers, not below the rank of Brigadier-general, who, with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Henderson of the Senate, Mr. Windom of the House, and John B. Sanborn, shall constitute a commission to call together the chiefs and head men of the hostile Indian tribes, and see if they cannot make peace with them. These commissioners are authorized to select one reservation north of Nebraska, west of the Missouri River, and south of the line of the North Pacific Railway; and another south of Kansas, and west of Arkansas, including portions of the Indian Territory, and if these selections are approved by Congress the reservations shall be a permanent home for the Indians, and the commissioners are empowered to treat for the removal thereto, of all the hostile tribes and the peacable tribes having no fixed reservations. If the commissioners fail to make peace, then three thousand volunteers are to be enlisted for service against the Indians.

Our readers will remember an article published in the Democrat last winter, headed "Who ate Roger Williams." The statement was to the effect that an appletree root entered the grave at the head, passed down the trunk, and then divided, sending a root down each leg. We notice that the South Baptist church in Boston, which laid the corner stone of a new edifice the other day, placed under it a piece of this appletree root, which is supposed to have absorbed what was earthly of the martyr.

So great is the efficacy of Parsons' Purgative Pills that they may be supposed to contain some powerful and injurious agent, but we can assure you they are free from everything of the kind, and can be administered with perfect safety.

Summary of Telegraphic News.

A dispatch from Washington says it is understood from official sources that the President has finally determined to appoint Gen. Hancock as Gen. Sheriden's successor.

Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with a party of gentlemen from New York and St. Louis, arrived at Fort Lyon on the 9th of July. They had a skirmish with twenty-five Indians, and whipped them.

General Sickles has removed the police of the town of Sumpter for alleged maltreatment of blacks, and inefficiency. He has appointed two colored and one white policemen to succeed the late incumbents.

The Agricultural Department reports that there has never before been so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the Statistical Bureau.

The average production of wheat is five bushels for each individual in the country, while the promise for the present year is about six bushels. The statistical returns for July show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota. The diamination in the latter case is four per cent.

Returns from the registration in Louisiana have been received at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and show that the colored voters have about thirty-eight thousand majority.

The colored people of New York and Brooklyn held on Friday in honor of emancipation, at Hauft's and Leffert's parks in Brooklyn.

Intelligence received from New Orleans says that a dispatch has been received there stating that Maximilian's body has probably ere this been delivered to the Austrian authorities, and placed on a war vessel en route for home.

In New Haven last Sunday two lads aged about 15 years, named Thomas Sullivan and Matthew Cahill, while returning from Sunday school, got into an altercation, and Sullivan stabbed Cahill with a penknife, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few hours.

A special despatch from Montgomery says that mass meetings are being held all over Albama under the direction of the Republican Executive Committee. The total registration in the state is 112,400 of which 65,700 are blacks.

The Central Pocific Railroad Comp'y are just completing the grading of twenty-five miles of road east of Summit Mountain, and the iron is now being landed to lay the track. The Summit tunnel will be finished in two months and the track will be in good order.

The following is the amount of available funds in the Treasury:—United States currency, $61,526,676; gold, $102,905,174; of which $19,457,460 is in gold certificates.

Registration is to commence immediately in South Carolina, in accordance with an order dated August 1st, by Major-General Sickles. Post commanders are to be superintendents of registration within their respective commands, exercising in addition the functions specially conferred by the general supervision, looking to the faithful execution of the several reconstruction acts.

The Cherokee neutral lands, which have been surveyed, are to be appraised, and those not occupied by actual settlers on the 11th of August last will be sold in a body for cash if to the Secretary of the Interior before October 1st. If not sold in a body bids will be received for separate tracts.

A Canadian Commission is in session in New York taking evidence in behalf of the United States in a suit against Jacob Thompson in the Chancery Court of Toronto, to recover the rebel privateer Georgian, intended by Thompson to depredate on the Lakes during the rebellion.

It seems the monitor Onondaga has returned with two feet of water in her hole, and proved a bad sea boat. Her officers say she is likely to prove their coffin if they attemp to cross the Atlantic in her.

A special dispatch to the Times dated Fort Hooker, say the Indians attacked and killed seven men Saturday, six miles from the post. After scalping two of the men the savages proceeded on to Big Creek Stage Station and ran off twenty horses and mules. This was done in daylight, and while exposed to the fire of fifty infantry soldiers and a dozen stage employees at a distance of 300 yards from them.

Something Really Strange!

To find a perfectly pure and genuine article of merchandise in the market like Pyle's Saleratus, while so many competitors are vainly striving to supplant with cheap and poisonous compounds. Ask your grocers for Pyle's Saleratus, in pound packages full weight.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. It is very seldom that any business furnishes so good an example of true enterprise as the manufacture of the above celebrated instrument, conducted by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, Mass. It seems but as yesterday that the mention of a reed instrument suggested naught but snarling, fine tooth-comb music, and yet such a vast improvement has been made that the quality of tone is now hardly recognizable as coming from a reed. If our musical readers will personally examine it, they will agree with us, that the Cabinet Organ will fully bear out all that is said of it. [Louisville Journal.

Cotton fabrics washed in soaps whose alkalies are unsuitable in proportion or quality, or are imperfectly combined, will speedily rot and grow brash, and wear out. The Steam Refined Soaps are warranted to have no such injurious effect.

Important to Returned Soldiers. Chronic and acute Diarrhœa and Dysentery, in all its forms can be cured by a timely use (internally) of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Special Notices.

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA,

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with distressing acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all gone feeling in the pit of the stomach: frequently also there is a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with mucus or slime. The rough, fibrous portions of the stomach, such as we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coating of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves this mucus or slime dissolves this mucus or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach; the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membrance of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and before the patient is aware of it, he or she has Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked up condition, without the aid of the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The Liver has all the vicious blood to obtain, and when it gets in a morbid condition, blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low, and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this thick condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the Liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall bladders, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hæmorrhages cease. If, when persons are attacked with hæmorrhage, they would first take a good purgative something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs, and it is the only way, for astringents are only temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 37 Bond Street, New York, and 32 Hanover street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Hegives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worse cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 27, 1866. 1yr

FOR NON-RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate blands, stones in the bladder, caucuses, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA Bronchitis, COUGH Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilepsy fits ensue.

WHY SUFFER FROM SORES!

When by the use of the **Arnica Ointment** you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from **Burns, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Boils, Sprains, Warts, Itch,** And every complaint of the skin. Try it for it costs but 25 cents, be sure to ask for

HALE'S ARNICA OINTMENT!

For sale by all Druggists, or send 25 cents to O. P. SEYMOUR & Co. Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid!

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. York.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL

KIDNEY DISEASES. And Rheumatic Difficulties.

Price $1. Sold Everywhere.

J. A. BURLEIGH, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servants, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the Advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

MARRIED.

In Rockfield, Aug. 4th, by Rev. S. L. Chase of Bangor, Mr. Lewis G. Merrifield of Franklin Mass., and Miss Rebecca L. Hussey of Rockfield.

In Norway, July 30th, by Rev. N. Goodwin, Mr. Benjamin Bacon, and Mrs. Pamelia Frank, both of Paris.

DIED.

In Alameda Cal., June 29th, of consumption Sarah J. wife of Geo. Merrill, aged 30 years.

In Woodstock, Aug. 2d, Mr. Caleb Bessee, aged 83 years. Aug. 4th, Mr. Isaac Estes, aged 72 years.

In Greenwood, Aug. 5th, Mr. Stephen Bacon, aged 50 years.

The Black Crook.

As played at

NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK.

This Grand Legend will be presented with entire new scenery, magnificent wardrobes, superb properties, brilliant effects, and great cast.

The Entertainment will commence with Madison Morton's New and most Laughable Farce of

John Strong,

Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Strong.

At Atlantic Hall, South Paris,

Friday & Saturday Evenings,

AUGUST, 9 and 10.

Doors open at 7 1-2: Commence at 8. Tickets, 35 cts: Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

BY

WM. E. GOODNOW.

NORWAY, MAINE.

Geological Institute.

DR. N. T. TRUE, will open an Institute for instruction in *Mineralogy and Geology*, at his cabinet, in BETHEL, on MONDAY, AUGUST 12th, to continue two weeks.

The Exercises will consist of Lectures, Recitations, Reviews, Discussions, Examination of Cabinets, Field explorations, and collection and labelling of specimens.

The institute is designed to meet the wants of those may be teachers and others whose time may be limited, but who are desirous of some practical knowledge on these interesting sciences.

Terms, for the course, $5.00.

Bridgton Academy.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 3d, and continue eleven weeks.

J HN G. WIGHT, A.M. Principal.

Competent Assistants in the several departments will be secured.

Text books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y.

No. Bridgton, July 1, 1867.

Dixfield Village High School.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Tuesday, September 3d, 1867, and continue eleven weeks.

H. F. HOWARD, Principal.

MISS SUSAN WOODBURY, Preceptress.

MISS FLORENCE RAWSON, Teacher of Music.

It is believed that this school offers superior advantages for those intending to become teachers.

Good Board can be obtained in the Village on the most reasonable terms. Rooms can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves.

TUITION. Common English, $3.50; Higher English, $4.00; Languages, $4.50 No deduction for absence of two weeks.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Female College.

THE FALL TERM will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 12th, and continue 13 weeks.

H. P. TORSEY, Pres.

Kent's Hill, July 12th, 1867.

FOUND!

—AT—

A. OSCAR NOYES'

NORWAY VILLAGE, can be found The best assortment of FANCY ARTICLES there is in any one store in Oxford County. Consisting of

TOYS, DOLLS, TOY BOOKS, PIPES, FISH HOOKS, LINES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, SHEARS, PHOTOGRAPH AND TIN-TYPE ALBUMS, PERFUMERIES, COLOGNES, HAIR OILS, POMADES, GENUINE BEAR'S OIL, HAIR DRESSINGS, (RESTORERS & PRESERVSR,) TOILET, TONSORIAL AND GENUINE CASTILE SOAPS,

PENS, by the Dozen or Gross, Writing Papers, of various kinds by the Quire or Ream, and Envelopes to match.

Memorandums, Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ESSENCES, TINCTURES, ESSENCIAL OILS, EXTRACTS, DYESTUFFS, &C

ALSO

Trusses, Suspenders & Shoulder Braces of the most approved kinds.

ROOM PAPER, and Borders of the latest patterns, that will be sold Cheap for Cash.

REMEMBER, the place is at

A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway Village.

Dr. W. B. Lapham,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

AT BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable.

Nothing Strange.

THE undersigned would inform his Customers, and those desirous of becoming such, that he has just purchased a general supply of

DRY GOODS, and Groceries,

Which, added to his stock, gives a good assortment which are offered for a fair profit.

Those who have been indebted on account over sixty days, are requested to call and pay, and those having claims are requested to hold on a bit. And those who intend to buy goods and never pay, are requested to stay away.

GEO. W. HAMMOND.

Snow's Falls, May 7th, 1867.

Something New and Useful for Farmers.

PETTENGILL'S

Cultivating Horse Hoe.

Is probably the cheapest and best implement for Hoeing yet offered to the public. Equally well adapted for corn or potatoes.

Thoroughly pulverizing the ground, it leaves it light and mellow, forming any sized hill desired the depth being regulated by an adjustable rod and wheel. The Hoe is easily worked by one horse and is warranted to give satisfaction. Farmers, please call at So. Paris Foundry and examine for yourselves. Price, $12.00.

Manufactured and for sale by

F. C. MERRILL.

South Paris, June 13, 1867.

B. D. & G. W. VERRILL,

LAWYERS,

CORNER OF EXCHANGE & MILK STS.,

PORTLAND, ME.

PANIC PRICES!

No More Combination.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of SOUTH PARIS and vicinity that he has lately purchased a large and well-selected Stock of choice

GROCERIES!

Which he will now offer to them at unprecedently *LOW PRICES!* By always keeping the best articles, and selling them at the least possible margin above the Wholesale Prices, he hopes to merit a fair share of your patronage.

THE BEST FLOUR FOR AN ADVANCE OF 25 CTS. OVER THE COST.

PROVISIONS.

He has at ways on hand the best of

FRESH MEATS!

As well as a stock of Corned and Salted Meats, Hams, Tongues, etc., which will be sold at favorable prices.

TANNING!

Having purchased the Tannery of Messrs. Shurtleff, & Co., and secured the services of that veteran in the line CHARLES MCFADDEN, I am prepared to tan, by the old fashioned process, Wax Leather and Calf Skins in the best possible manner.

Also, constantly on hand, Wax Leather and Calf Skins

Call and examine the Stock and prices.

SAMUEL F. BRIGGS.

Fryeburg Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence

Wednesday, September 4th, 1867, and continue eleven weeks

U. W. CUTTS, A. B. Principal, with competent assistants.

D. B. SEWALL, Sec'y.

Fryeburg, July 26th, 1867.

North Paris High School!

THE Fall Term will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

J. P. PACKARD, Principal.

with the assistance the interests of the school may require.

TUITION Common English, $3 50; Higher English, 4 00 Languages, 4 50

Good Board can be had at reasonable rates, or pleasant conveniences for self boarding

July 18, 1867

Edward Little Institute.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Monday, August 26th, and continue Ten weeks.

Send for a Circular.

CHAS. C. ROUNDS, Prin.

Auburn, Me., July 30

To D. R. Hastings, Justice of the Peace for the County of Oxford, State of Maine:

The undersigned, Proprietors of the North Chapel in Fryeburg, hereby request you to call a meeting of said proprietors to be held at said chapel on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator:
2. To choose a Clerk:
3. To choose a Treasurer and Collector:
4. To vote an assessment on the pews in said house for repairing the same:
5. To choose a Committee to appraise said tax:
6. To choose a Superintending Committee and to transact any other business deemed necessary.

Fryeburg, July 24th, 1867.

PHILIP EASTMAN, ISAAC ABBOTT, DAVID SAWYER.

STATE OF MAINE, Oxford ss:—To Philip Eastman, one of the applicants for the above meeting, and one of the proprietors of the South Chapel, in Fryeburg:

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the proprietors of the South Chapel in Fryeburg to meet and assemble at said Chapel on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, at four o'clock P M, to act on the following articles, viz:

1 To choose a Moderator:
2 To choose a Clerk.
3 To choose a Treasurer and Collector:
4 To vote an assessment on the pews in said house for repairing the same:
5 To choose a Committee to appraise said pews:
6 To choose a Committee to assess a tax on pews:
7 To choose a Superintending Committee, and to transact any other business deemed necessary.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fryeburg, this twentieth day of July, 1867.

D. R. HASTINGS, (seal.) Just. Peace.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of Eleven Weeks, begins Wednesday, September 4, 1867.

M. F. RICKER, Principal.

MISS MARY F. HOLMES, Preceptress.
MISS HELEN D. FARRIS, Teacher of Music.
MISS SARAH J. PRENTISS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

For further particulars address the Secretary at Paris Hill, or the Principal at North Livermore.

S. R. CARTER, Secretary.

HIGH SCHOOL,

AT

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE,

Under the instruction of

MISS ROSE MCKENNEY.

Will commence Tuesday, Sept. 3d, 1867. and continue ten weeks

TUITION:

Common English,	$3 00
Higher "	3 50
Languages,	4 00

Instruction given in Instrumental Music, if desired

South Paris, August 5th, 1867

CAUTION Whereas Sophie, my wife, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date

Newport, July 27, 1867

LORIN J AUSTIN

Pyle's Saleratus

Is Acknowledged the Best in Use,

Always put up in pound packages,

FULL WEIGHT.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacobs and Bowker, at Bryant's Pond is this day dissolved by mutual consent. N. F. Jacobs will settle the demands of the late firm, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. JACOBS & BRYANT.

Bryant's Pond, July 8, 1867.

THE

"BRIGGS" PIANOFORTES

H. STEVENS & CO.

145 Middle street, Portland.

Agents for the State of Maine. A large variety of other pianos also on hand.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of the last Will and Testament of

BENJAMIN THOMAS, late of Hartford in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

July 16, 1867. WM. B. SPARROW.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, James Merrill, of Norway, on the 22d day of July 1863, conveyed to the subscriber (then E. Ellen Mixer) by his deed of mortgage to secure the payment of a cert in note therein described, which mortgage is duly recorded in Oxford Records, Book 129 Page 214, the following parcels of real estate situated in Norway: one piece being the same that John Merrill conveyed to said James Merrill by his deed recorded with Oxford Records Book 87 Page 316, to which reference may be had for a more particular description; also all of farm which said James Merrill owned and lived on which lies on the westerly side of the road leading by his house. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, by reason thereof I claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the Statutes in such case provided.

E. ELLEN CLARK.

Farm for Sale.

The farm known as the Bela Williams farm situate upon the banks of the Androscoggin in Hanover, is herein offered for sale. It consists of about twelve acres of first quality interval, the same quantity of plains land, and one hundred acres of pasturage, tillage and woodland, and has upon it a story and a half house in good repair, a barn, out buildings and orchard. For terms of payment further particulars, call on William Straw near the premises, or D. HAMMONS, Bethel, Aug 3, 1867 at Bethel Village.

Lost.

Lost or stolen on or about the 20th of Jan. last, three notes of hand given the subscriber by Wm. W. Brown dated September 4th 1866. One for $300 payable in one year; one for $300 payable in two years; and one for $400 payable in three years from date with annual interest. This is to forbid all persons purchasing or presenting said notes for payment as I have never lawfully disposed of said notes. They are not endorsed by me.

A. HERSEY.

South Paris, August 1, 1867

LOST. A Note given to the subscriber by Joseph J Marshall for $250, dated the last of March or the first of April 1866, payable on demand All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note as payment of the same has been stopped MOSES MARSHALL.

Oxford, August 4, 1867

FREEDOM NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that I have given my son Perry C Heald a minor his time with full liberty to act and trade for himself and shall not claim any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date, SOLOMON HEALD

Witness: John B Rand

North Waterford, July 25 1867

STATE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, appointed Commissioners to examine the condition of the insane Hospital, and the treatment of the patients therein, by virtue of a resolve of the last Legislature, will commence a session for that purpose at said Hospital in Augusta on the thirteenth day of next September at ten o'clock A. M., and continue the same from day to day as long as may be deemed necessary to complete said examination: and all persons having information or explanations to give relating to the purpose of said examination are respectfully requested to be present and to assist accordingly.

August 1, 1867. A. G JEWETT, JAMES M. DEERING, JARED FULLER.

WHEREAS, it has been reported to me that statements or reports are in circulation at West Bethel and vicinity, that I had been to see Williams Potter with reference to one of his sons taking a ring from a letter sent by me to Alfreda Bean daughter of John M. Bean: that I had stated that Mr. Potter paid me Ten Dollars and his note for Forty Dollars more to settle the matter up. Now I hereby certify and declare that no such transaction in kind or description ever took place between me and the said William Potter: that I never mentioned anything of the kind to said Potter, and that I further state I never had any reason whatever to even suspect that the said Potter or any of his family had taken the ring sent in said letter above referred to.

CHARLES W. WATSON.

STATE OF MAINE.

County of Oxford, ss.—July 17, 1867

Then personally appeared C. W. Watson and made oath that the foregoing statement by him signed is wholly true. Before me.

A. S. KIMBALL, Justice of the Peace.

I now make a further statement that I have found out who the guilty parties are, and that none of Mr. Potter's family had anything at all to do with it, as I know them to be entirely innocent of the reports circulated.

CHARLES W. WATSON.

STATE OF MAINE.

County of Oxford, ss.—July 17 1867.

Then personally appeared the abovenamed C. W. Watson and made oath that the foregoing statement by him signed is wholly true.

Before me A. S. KIMBALL, Justice of the Peace.

Norway Academy!

AT NORWAY, MAINE.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 4th, 1867, and continue eleven weeks.

CHARLES D. BARROWS, A. B., Prin.

EDWIN F. AMBROSE, A.B. Associate Prin.

Mrs. MARION M. BARROWS, Preceptress.

Miss H. E. DENISON, Teacher of Music.

—— —— Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Assistant Teachers of acknowledged ability and experience will be secured.

TUITION—Common English,	$4 00
Higher English,	5,00
Languages,	6,00

The Classical Department affords students wishing to fit for College every facility for a thorough course in those studies.

A Teachers' Class will be formed, especially adapted to those desiring to teach during the ensuing winter, or for a longer period.

French and German Classes will be formed each term.

There will be a piano in the Music Room of the institution, for the use of scholars taking lessons in that branch.

Ample provision for board has been made for a number of students.

Board, including everything, wood, lights, washing, &c., three dollars per week.

Rooms on reasonable terms, for students wishing to board themselves.

The Bakery and Market render it easy for students at a long distance from home to board themselves, if they wish.

Application should be made in person or by letter, to the Principal: to Rev. N. Goodwin: to I. A. Denison, Esq., or to Freeland Howe, Esq., at Norway.

WANTED!

An Energetic and Responsible Man.

Who can devote his time to his business, can now secure the Agency for the County of OXFORD, for the Old Phœnix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Its assets are over ONE MILLION AND SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Annual income *One Million and a Half and increasing.* Annual Dividends 50 per Cent. All its policies are non forfeiting. No restrictions on travel, location or employment. Dividends upon the full premiums paid on all its tables. Notes taken, if desired, for one-half of the premium for the first four years, and in case of death they are paid by the dividends and given up and not deducted from the policy, and the full amount of the Insurance is paid. It has been in operation 17 years and never contested a claim.

Apply in person or by mail with reference, to

W. IRVING HOUGH, *General Agent,* 65 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A D, 1867.

Addison Lufkin vs. John M. Swift.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no tenant, agent, or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit,

It is Ordered by the court that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency of this libel, by causing an attested copy of this libel with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed in Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of September next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any he have why judgment should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

(Abstract of plaintiff's Writ.)

In a plea of debt, for that the said plff. by the consideration of our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court held within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of Nov. A D 1856, recovered judgment against the defendant for the sum of $18.70, costs of suit, as by the record the rest now appears, which said judgment is in full force, &c. Whereby an action hath accrued to the plff. to have and recover of the said deft. the aforesaid sum with interest, &c.

Writ dated Feb'y 13th 1867, and returnable to the March Term, 1867, and bears the proper U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp.

Addamount, $80

L. Rawson, Plffs. Atty, Rumford.

A true abstract of Plffs writ, and copy of order of Court.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, Mch. Term, A. D. 1867.

S. Kloues, et al } vs Orlando C. Houghton and John M. Swift.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit:

It is Ordered by the Court that the said Plaintiffs notify the said defts of the pendency of this suit, by causing an abstract of this writ with this order of court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed in Paris in said Co., the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any he have why judgment should not be rendered against them, and execution issued accordingly.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

(Abstract of plaintiff's Writ.)

In a plea of debt, for that the said plff., by the consideration of our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris within and for the said County of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of August, A D 1858, recovered judgment against the said defts, by the name and style of Houghton & Swift, for the sum of $104.88, damages, and $14.44 costs of suit, as by the record thereof remaining in said Court appears, which said judgment is in full force and not reversed, annulled or satisfied. Whereby an action hath accrued to the plff. to have and recover of the said defts. the said several sums, with interest, &c.

Writ dated Feb. 25, 1867, returnable to the March Term, A D 1867, and bears the proper U. S Int. Rev. Stamp.

Addamount, $200.

L. Rawson, plffs. Atty, Rumford.

A true abstract of Plffs. writ and copy of order of Court thereon.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—County Commissioners' Court, May Term, 1867.

AND now on the second day of the term, being the fifteenth day of May A D 1867, it is ordered by the Court, That there be assessed on Andover North Surplus, in said County, estimated to contain Nine Thousand Six Hundred acres, exclusive of water and lands reserved for public uses, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, for the repair of County roads and bridges therein, and the same is assessed as follows, to wit:

Supposed owners.	No. of Acres.	Rate per acre.	Amount of tax.
Benjamin T Newton,	500	3.1 cents.	$15 50
Moses Roberts,	200	do	6 20
Henry A Lovejoy,	206	do	6 20
David Morse,	100	do	3 10
H W Dunn,	200	do	6 20
William Fitts or unknown,	8400	do	260 40
	9600		$297 60

And it is farther ordered, that Silvanus Poor, Esq., of Andover, in said County, be appointed Agent to expend said assessment according to law: and he is required to give bond with sufficient sureties, for the performance of said duty in compliance with the statute in such case provided.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy—

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—County Commissioners Court, May Term, 1867

AND now on the second day of the term, being the fifteenth day of May, A D 1867, it is ordered by the Court, that there be assessed on Lincoln Plantation, composed of Township No. 5 Range 2, in the County of Oxford, a tax of one hundred and forty dollars, for the repair of County roads and bridges therein, upon the following valuation of real estate in said township, at the rate of eight mills and one-tenth per dollar, and the same is assessed as follows:

Resident owners.	Valuation.	Rate per dollar.	Am't of tax.
Alvan Wilson,	$770	8 1-10 mills.	$6 24
Joshua Lombard,	1200	do	9 72
Josiah C Bean,	600	do	4 86
Albert W Fickett,	1675	do	13 57
Thomas S. Flint,	900	do	7 29
Nelson Fickett,	1850	do	14 19
Samuel Govette,	100	do	81
Nathaniel K. Bennett,	550	do	4 45
Non-resident owners.			
Silman Bennett,	75	do	61
S Coe	6600	do	53 46
Jno. E Whitney	3960	do	32 00
C Sturtevant,	150	do	1 21
F Loudard	50	do	41
H Wilson,	40	do	32

And it is farther ordered, that Alvan Wilson, Esq., of said Lincoln Plantation be, and hereby appointed Agent to expend said assessment; and he is required to give bond, with sufficient sureties for the proper performance of said duty, compliance with the statute in such case provided.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy—

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Samuel Souther and Edward Weston, both of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by their deed of mortgage dated March 22d, A D 1847, conveyed to Samuel Kelly Conway, County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, certain real estate situated in said Fryeburg, and fully described in said mortgage, which said mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Co. Registry of Deeds, Western District; Book 5, Page 540: And, whereas Isaac Kelly of said Conway, Guardian of said Samuel, by his instrument in writing, dated Feb. 13th, 1866, duly conveyed, assigned and set over said mortgage deed, the debt thereby secured, and all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel in and to the premises therein described, to John Weston, of said Fryeburg: And, whereas the condition is said mortgage is broken, this notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the same in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN WESTON.

Fryeburg, July 22, 1867.

For Sale.

One Full-Blood red Durham Bull, fourteen months old; measures five feet and seven inches or further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ASAPH K. JACKSON,

South Paris, July 26, 1867.

Farmers' Department.

'SPRED THE PLOW.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

How Business is done in Cincinnati.

[The following interesting description of the pork business in Cincinnati, is from Parton's article in the last Atlantic:]

But let us begin at the beginning, for, really, this Banner Pork-house is one of the most curious things in the world, and claims the attention of the polite reader.

It is a large, clean, new brick building, with extensive yards adjoining it, filled with hogs, from the forests and farms of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. From these yards to the third story of the house there is an inclined plane, up which a procession of the animals march slowly to their doom from morning until evening. Here is the first economy. The thing to be done is, to transfer the pigs from those yards to the basement of the building, and, on the way, convert them into salt pork. They walk to the scene of massacre at the top of the building, and the descent to the cellar accomplishes itself by the natural law which causes everything to seek the centre of the earth. Arrived at the summit, the fifteen foremost find themselves in "a tight place,"—squeezed into a pen, in which they must remain standing from lack of room to lie down. There are two of these pens, and two "pen men"; so that the moment one pen is empty, there is another ready filled, and the work thus goes on without interruption. The fifteen animals which stand compressed, with their heads thrust upward, awaiting the stroke of fate, express their emotions in the language natural to them, and the noise is great. The executioner, armed with a long-handled, slender hammer, and sitting astride of the fence, gives to each of those yelling creatures his quietus by a blow upon the head. The pig does not fall when he is struck; he cannot; he only stares and becomes silent. The stranger who is unable to witness the execution has an awful sense of the progress of the fell work by the gradual cessation of the noise. We mention here, for the benefit of political economists, that this knocker-down, who does the most disagreeable and laborious part of the work, has the lowest wages paid to any man in the house. He does not rank as an artist at all, but only as a laborer. Readers of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill know why. When silence within the pen announces the surrender of its occupants, a door is opened, and the senseless hogs are laid in a row up an inclined plane, at the bottom of which is a long trough of hot water. One of the artists, called "the Sticker," now appears, provided with a long, thin, pointed knife, and approaches the pig nearest the steaming trough, gently lifts its fore leg, and gives it one easy, delicate, and graceful thrust in the throat. Along the trough, on each side of it, is a row of men, each with an instrument in his hand, waiting to begin; and apart from them stands the Head-Scalder, who ranks second in the corps, having a task of all but the greatest difficulty to perform. Scald a pig ten seconds too long, or in water twenty degrees too hot, and he comes out as red as a lobster; let the water be too cool, or keep the animal in it too short a time, and the labor of scraping is trebled. Into the hot water the hogs are soused at intervals of twenty seconds, and the Scalder stands, watching the clock, and occasionally trying the temperature of the water with his finger, or the adherence of the hair on the creature first to be handled. "Number One," he says, at length. By a machine for the purpose, Number One is turned over upon a long, declining table, where he lies smoking. At the the same instant two men pull out his valuable bristles and put them into a barrel, and two other men scrape the other side of him with scrapers. In a few seconds, these turn him over and pass him on to two other scrapers, who scrape the other side, and then slide him along to four other men, who trim and finish him, leaving not a hair upon his soft and quivering body. Then he falls into the hands of two "gamblemen," who insert a stick to keep the hind legs apart, and, by the aid of a machine, hang him up with his head downward. Next, the animal is consigned to the great artist of all, who performs upon him the operation so much in favor among the nobility of Japan. This artist, we regret to say, but will not conceal from a too fastidious public, is called "the Gutter." One long, swift cut down the whole length of the body,—two or three rapid, in-and-out cuts in the inside,—and the entire respiratory and digestive apparatus lies smoking upon a table, under the hands of men who are removing from it the material for lard. This operation, here performed in twenty seconds, and which is frequently done by the same men fifteen hundred times a day, takes an ordinary butcher ten minutes. This man earns six dollars and a half a day, while no one else receives more than four; and if he is absent from his post his substitute, who has seen the thing done for years, can only perform it one fifth as fast, and the day's work of the house is reduced to one fifth of its ordinary production.

The long room in which the creatures are put to death, scalded, and japanned presents, as may be imagined, a most horrid scene,—of steaming water and flabby, naked, quivering hogs,—of men in oil-skin suits all shining with wet and grease. The rest of the establishment is perfectly clean and agreeable. The moment the body of the animal is emptied, a boy inundates it from a hose, and then another boy pushes it along the wire from which it hangs on a wheel, and takes it to its place in the cooling-room, where it hangs all night. This cooling-room is a curious spectacle. It contains two regiments of suspended hogs, arranged in long, regular rows: one regiment, the result of to-day's operations; the other, of yesterday's. The cutting up of these huge carcasses is accomplished with the same easy and wonderful rapidity. The first that we chanced to see cut to pieces was an enormous fellow of six hundred pounds, and it was done in just one third of a minute. Two men tumbled him over upon a wagon, wheeling him to the scales, where his weight was instantly ascertained and recorded. Near by was the cutting-table, upon which he was immediately flopped. Two simultaneous blows with a cleaver severed his head and his hind quarters from the trunk, and the subdivision of these was accomplished by three or four masterly cuts with the same instrument. Near the table are the open mouths of as many large wooden pipes as there are kinds of pieces in a hog, and these lead to the various apartments below, where the several pieces are to be further dealt with. Gently down their well-greased pipe slips the hams to the smoking department; away glide the salting pieces to the cellar; the lard-leaves slide softly down to the trying-room; the trimmings of the hams vanish silently down their pipe to the sausage-room; the tongue, the feet, and every atom of the flesh, start on their journey to the places where they are wanted; and thus, in twenty seconds, the six-hundred-pounder has been cut to pieces and distributed all over an extensive building.

The delivery of three finished hogs a minute requires the following force of men: two pen-men; one knocker-down; one sticker; two bristle-snatchers; four scrapers; six shavers (who remove the hair from parts not reached by the scrapers); two gamble-men; one gutter; one hose-boy; one slide-boy; one splitter (who fastens the animal open to facilitate cooling,); two attendants upon the cutters; one weigher; two cleaver-men; four knife-men; one ham-trimmer; one shoulder-trimmer; one packer; six ham-salters; one weigher and brander; one lard-man; one book-keeper; seven porters and laborers,—in all, fifty men. The system, therefore, enables one man to convert into pork thirty hogs a day. The proprietors of these packing-houses pay the owners of the animals sixty cents each for the privilege of killing them, and derive their profit from the refuse. The bristles of a hog are worth seventeen cents; his tongue, five cents; the hair and the fat of the intestines pay the entire cost of killing, dressing, and packing.

There is a moral in all this. In such establishments, a business which in itself is disgusting, and perhaps barbarizing, almost ceases to be so and the part of it which cannot be deprived of its disgusting circumstances is performed by a very few individuals. Twenty men, in four months, do all that is disagreeable in the slaying of one hundred and eighty thousand hogs, and those twenty men, by the operation of well-known laws, are sure to be the persons to whom the work is least offensive and least injurious.

CORN AND HAY COMPARED.—COST OF HAYING. More is got out of an acre of Indian corn for the food of stock than can be obtained in any other way. A comparison with hay Mr. W. thought to be very much to the disadvantage of the latter and he considers it the most expensive food he raises, though he says that with the modern improvement in mowing and stowing away by machinery, he can make hay at a cost of not over a dollar a ton for the labor required. He can obtain from land which would average a ton and a half, an average of the same weight of corn fodder, with sixty bushels of the grain into the bargain—and he thinks corn fodder, well cured, worth as much, weight for weight, as the hay is for the stock. He therefore uses most of his grass land for pasturage, cuts only thirty or forty acres of hay, and depends on corn fodder, straw and grain for other feeding materials in winter.

APPLETREE SUCKERS. Many otherwise good apple orchards are allowed to become defaced, as well as seriously injured, by allowing a profusion of suckers to grow at the base of the trunks. Attempts are sometimes made to get rid of them by cutting them off down to the surface of the ground, and leaving considerable portions being in the form of short stumps. These sprout again, and they soon become as bad as ever. A better way is to wait till they are in leaf, at which time they are loosened more readily, and taking each sprout separately in the hands, and placing a thick boot upon it near the tree, they are quickly separated. If done at this time of the year they will not be likely to sprin again.

CURING MEAT. In Buffalo they are applying the Alberger process of curing meat. After the animal is killed, the belly is split open and an incision made in the heart; then comes scalding and bristling; after this another incision made on the opposite side of the heart, and into the two, rubber tubes inserted, and brine well heated, (320°) forced in. In a few minutes the brine is distributed through the carcass, and the meat is cured, the remaining blood being displaced at the same time.

J. J. Mechi, the well known English farmer, is strongly in favor of thin sowing. He has raised fine crops of wheat with one peck of seed to the acre. This makes the grain 6 1-2 inches by 4 inches apart.

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL,

WILL VISIT

NORWAY, ME.

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED

AT THE

ELM HOUSE,

—ON—

Thursday and Friday,

August 8th and 9th, 1867.

As Dr. C. B. LIGHTHILL will visit no other place in Oxford County, those requiring his services will call on him at Norway.

DR. LIGHTHILL CURES

Deafness,
Catarrh,
Offensive Breath,
Discharges from the Ear,
Asthma,
Bronchitis,

AND DISEASES OF THE

EYE,
EAR,
THROAT
And LUNGS.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

Interested in the advancement of science, are respectfully invited to call and examine

DR. LIGHTHILL'S

New mode of Treatment.

Which is perfectly painless,

And can be applied at home without the least inconvenience to the patient.

Only One Visit is required,

to give the necessary instructions in the case.

CATARRH,

By DR. LIGHTHILL.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages, it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in causing the loss or impairing of smell, taste, hearing, and sight, and in creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently terminating in consumption.

SYMPTOMS.

At the commencement of the complaint the symptoms are those of an ordinary cold. A feeling of irritation, sensitiveness, heat or pain is experienced in the nose, the edges of which are red and swollen, and which is stopped up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering respiration through it either difficult or impossible. This condition is accompanied by a frequent desire to sneeze, and a discharge of, at first, clear, acrid water, afterward a profuse thick, yellowish, and extremely offensive matter. This action forms one of the most characteristic features of the disease, proves a source of the greatest annoyance and danger, becomes purulent and increased in quantity as the complaint progresses, and assumes an exceedingly fetid odor. It escapes not only by the nose, but passes into the throat, producing by its lodgment local irritation, and requires frequent excretorations hawking, or scraping for its removal. As its passage into the throat is very much facilitated by a horizontal position of the body, sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking in consequence, and many are obliged to lie in a semi recumbent position to obtain the necessary repose.

Owing to the inflamation and heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and the rest, assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passage so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts are required to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose or persistent hawking, a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. That side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will, after its removal, sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after some stimulus has been swallowed. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes attacking the bone, when small particles of this substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge.

The breath assumes an excessively fetid and sickening odor, and becomes occasionally so offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and sometimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, which become weak and irritable. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a disagreeable, harsh, and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound is heard in the ears, and the hearing becomes quite thick or stopped up, for returns suddenly, with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon may be repeated several times, until hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases hearing is lost gradually, first a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, materially increasing the distress of the sufferer.

The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable, and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases, the system becomes feeble and prostrated. This is manifested by a disposition to drowsiness and sleep, an aversion to either physical or mental exertion, and a feeling of fatigue and weakness.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by travelling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption.

Portland Business Cards

CUMBERLAND COAL. Randall McAlister & Co., 60 Commercial St., head of Main Wharf, keep constantly on hand first quality Cumberland Coal for Smith's use. Also, Anthracite Coal for family use. All orders by mail promptly attended to, low for cash.

JORDAN & RANDALL, wholesale dealers in Tailors' Trimmings, 145 Mid. st., Exchange blk.

FLETCHER & CO.,

Successors to Horsey, Fletcher & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

159 Commercial Street, - - - - Portland.

All business or orders entrusted to us, promptly and faithfully executed.

WANTED!

An Energetic and Responsible Man.

Who can devote his time to his business, can now secure the Agency for the County of OXFORD, for the Old Phenix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Its assets are over ONE MILLION AND SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Annual income *One Million and a Half and increasing.* Annual Dividends 50 per Cent. All its policies are non forfeiting. No restrictions on travel, location or employment. Dividends upon the full premiums paid on all its tables. Notes taken, if desired, for one half of the premium for the first four years, and in case of death they are paid by the dividends and given up and not deducted from the policy, and the full amount of the Insurance is paid. It has been in operation 17 years and never contested a claim.

Apply in person or by mail with reference, to

W. IRVING HOUGH, *General Agent,*
65 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

STEVENS, LORD & HASKELL.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And Manufacturers of

MOCCASINS,

Nos. 54 and 56 Middle Street,

Over Woodman, True & Co's,

JOHN N. LORD, M. E. HASKELL, } PORTLAND, Me.

MARRETT, POOR & CO.,

Beg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity that having removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 90 Middle st., Portland. Me,

(*adjoining the Canal National Bank,*)

they have now in stock a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CARPETINGS,

Paper Hangings,
Curtain Fixtures,
Upholstery Goods,
Feathers, Mattresses, &c.

Purchasers of the above mentioned goods are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

To Millers and Millwrights.

We keep constantly on hand all the Nos. of the celebrated "Anker Brand" of BOLTING CLOTHS, for sale at lowest prices.

Orders by mail answered promptly.

A liberal discount made to the trade. 29

THE

CELEBRATED

PIANOFORTES

H. STEVENS & CO.

145 Middle street, Portland.

Agents for the State of Maine. A large variety of other pianos also on hand.

B. D. & G. W. VERRILL,

LAWYERS,

CORNER OF EXCHANGE & MILK STS.,

PORTLAND, ME

SWAN & BARRETT,

Bankers & Brokers,

15 Exchange St., Portland Me.

DEALERS in Governmental Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Coupons, &c.

7-30 NOTES OF HARRY

Series exchanged for the new 5-20

Bonds on the most favorable terms

REFERENCES:

The Cashiers of the Portland Banks.
St. John Smith, Esq., Portland.
Messrs. H. J. Libby, & Co., "
Hon. Sam'l F. Spring, "
Hon. Ibon Beaubury, "

To the Ladies of Oxford County.

The Novelty Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

IT is the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. In elegance and beauty of its finish, the simplicity of its construction, the certainty of its operation, and the quality of its work. It stands without a rival. Every family should have one of the Novelty Sewing Machines.

Price of the Machine complete with Braider, is $10, and delivered in any part of Oxford County, free of expense. W. K. WEBB.

Norway, May 28th, 1867.

1867 June. 1867

E. STEPHENS & CO.,

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

PATENT MEDICINES, GRINDSTONES,

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spoons,

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BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Quick sales and Small Profits.

☞ Clocks, Watches, and Musical Instruments repaired at short notice and warranted.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glass Ware, Flour, Grain, &c.

CORNER SPRING & MAIN STS.,

BETHEL, MAINE.

A. DAVIS. M. C. FOSTER

Non Resident Taxes,

In the town of STONEHAM, in the County of Oxford for the year 1866.

THE following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Stoneham, for the year 1866, in bills committed to William Harlettne, Collector of Said town, on the second day of June, 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the thirteenth day of April, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction, at the store of Sumner Evans in said town, on the Fourth day of December, 1867, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

	No. of Lot.	No. of Division	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Amount of Tax.
Ray Samuel,	5	00	08	25	25	1.08
Unknown,	8	1	11	20	25	1.08
Mealister S. C.	4	1	7	25	20	85
Scribner Sam'l G	89	by Sherman		100	10	43
Do Do	105	"		100	5	22
Ames Ira	6	2	2	40	20	86
Sawyer Abel M	3	2	1	50	35	1.51
Heald Solomon	3	2	4	100	10	43
Heirs S A Bradley	5	3	C	100	25	1.08
Do do	4	3	D	100	70	3.01
Do do	6	2	C	75	25	1.08
Do do	34	Letter	D	100	100	4.30
Do do	5	3	D	50	10	43
Rice John F	3	1	-	75	50	2.15
Coffin Charles	1	1	4	50	40	1.72
Warren Isaiah	27	Letter	D	50	20	86
Hawks Chas K	½	2	5	100	25	1.08
Russell Henry C	70	by Sherman		75	50	2.15
Whiting Jos O	19	"	-	40	40	1.72
Cook V Heald	71	by Sherman		100	150	6.54
Hanlon Elbridge	7	2	1	25	25	1.08
Do do	1	2	2	50	125	5.38
Barker Amos Jr.	2	1	5	50	25	1.08
Unknown	108	by Sherman		55	12	52
Do	88	"		100	20	86

SAMUEL E. RAND,
Treasurer of Stoneham.

Stoneham, June 24, 1867.

Sale of Public Lands.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, June 1, 1867.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Land Office in Bangor, on the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the following townships or tracts of land belonging to the Permanent School Fund of the State.

Proposals will name a sum not less than the minimum price fixed in the schedule; terms of payment will be one-third cash, and notes payable in equal instalments, in one, two, and three years from date of purchase, with annual interest.

Township No. 7, E 9, W W P, Piscataquis county, 35 cents per acre.

Township No. 4, R 3, N B K P, Somerset county, 20 cents per acre.

Township No 4, R 4, N B K P, Somerset county 20 cents per acre.

Township No 9, R 17, W E L S, Somerset county, 30 cents per acre.

Township No 12, R 10, W E L S, Aroostook county, 25 cents per acre.

Township No. 13, R 10, W E L S, Aroostook county, 30 cents per acre.

Existing permits for cutting lumber upon either township to be respected by the purchaser according to terms named thereon.

ISAAC R. CLARK,
Land Agent.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscribers have leased the Buildings and Machinery lately owned and occupied by John Tucker, at Steep Falls, Norway, including the Carding Machines, which we have had repaired and put in good running order for the Wool Carding season. We shall endeavor to preserve and maintain the good reputation these machines have acquired, while under the management of Mr. Tucker, and hope to be able to do all work in the carding line promptly and in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor us with their patronage. All packages of wool sent to us by Express or otherwise, will receive our immediate attention, and be promptly finished and returned.

We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from any who may have wool to card.

We have also in the lower part of the building, a large lot of machinery, for jobbing; such as PLANING, SAWING, JIGGING, TURNING, &c., and are prepared to attend to the wants of all who may favor us with their patronage in that line. BROWN, PARKER & ROWE.

E. H. Brown, J. W. Parker, J. F. Rowe

Norway, May 1st, 1867.

H. B. HALL,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS BOOKS & STATIONERY.

CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,

BETHEL, ME.

☞ Agent for all the popular Patent Medicine

DR. MILLER'S

Soothing and Healing Balsam,

—OR—

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

IT HAS PROVED INFALLIBLE for BURNS Frozen Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds of all kinds, Pains in the side, Back or Shoulders, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stiff Neck, Ague in the Face, or Breast, Ear Ache, Deafness, Poisoning, Erysipelas, and Inflammation of the Eyes. For Rheumatism it is not a certain cure, yet hundreds have been relieved by it when other remedies had failed.

AS AN INTERNAL REMEDY, when taken in season, it will cure Inflammation of the Bowels, Dysentery, Kidney Complaint, and Cholera Morbus. It will also cure dipptheria, dry cough and Asthma.

This medicine is purely vegetable in its composition, soothing and healing in its influence, and healing in its influence, and may be given to any age or sex with perfect safety. It has been before the public during the past nine years, and has wrought some of the most astonishing cures. The proprietor challenges the world to produce its superior as a remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

C. D. LEET,
Proprietor, Springfield, Mass.

Dennis Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. York, will also supply the trade at Lost Prices.

Stand for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stand on Paris Hill. It consists of a comfortable house, with ell and stable, and 1-2 acre of land. The garden will produce assortment, sufficient fruit for two families. Also will be sold, the adjoining four acre lot. The property will be sold in one lot or separate, to suit purchasers. For terms, etc., apply within a few weeks to

ASAPH KITTREDGE

Paris, July 10, 1867.

Special Notice.

In December, 1866, Dr. Asaph Kittredge conveyed to the undersigned, all his other personal property, all of his notes and accounts. One of us will remain in Paris four or five weeks, and we hereby give notice to all persons indebted as above, that some arrangement must be made with us within that time.

KITTREDGE BROTHERS.

July 10, 1867.

To Farmers!

A FULL BLOOD JERSEY BULL Will be kept at E. F. BEAL'S Stable *NORWAY VILLAGE*, the coming season.

Norway, April 1, 1867.

WORLD MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.,

117 Broadway, New York.

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A. A. Low.	Isaac H. Frothingham.
Samuel Willets.	George L. Willard.
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Hon. Wm. Kelly.	Effingham Townsend.
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Gil L. Beeckman.	Henry A. Swift.
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Alex V. Blake.	George L. Nichols.
James W. Noyes.	John W. Frothingham.
Wm. C. Fowler.	William C. Sheldon.
Sam'l B. Caldwell.	Oliver S. Carter.
Norman S. Bentley.	Lewis B. Loder.
Wm. P. Prentice.	John T. B. Maxwell.
J. H. Frothingham.	Ezra P. Prentice.
Hon. Steph'n Taber.	Benjamin Hicks.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE L. WILLARD, President.
O. H. GORDON, Vice-President.
C. W. FLYER, Secretary and Actuary.
A W ROGERS M. D., Medical Examiner at Office
J CRANE, M D Consulting Physician, Brooklyn.
W P PRENTICE Att'y & Counsellor, 29 Wall St.

This Company now fully organized, having complied with the law of N. Y. State, and deposited $100,000 of its capital with the superintendent of the Insurance Department for the security of its policy-holders, is now prepared to issue various kinds of policies on its favorable conditions as those of any other Company.

Dividends increase with the age of the Policy.

Non-participating rates are lower than those of any Company in the World.

Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death.

Liberal arrangements made in regard to travel.

One-third of the amount of premium will by loaned the policy holder when desired.

Liberal arrangements made with good Agents.

Henry Upton, Norway,

General Agent for Maine.

Bread for the Million!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE OPENED A BAKERY AT

MECHANIC FALLS,

Where we shall keep constantly on hand all kinds of

BREAD, COMMON CRACKERS,

Butter Crackers, Soda Bread,

Loaf Bread, and every variety of

FANCY BREAD AND PASTRY.

We think that by using good stock, we can furnish as good bread as can be found in New England.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

The Gold Pen---best and cheapest of Pens.

Morton's Gold Pens,

The best Pens in the World.

For sale at his headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN LANE, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same price.

A Catalogue, with full description of Sizes and Prices, sent on receipt of Letter postage.

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COLLINS, BLISS & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

233 State St. and 130 Central St.,

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NONPAREIL FRENCH GUANO.

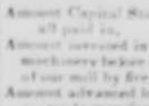
It is claimed that this fertilizer is superior to any in the market, its virtues and merits over others being to prevent all insects and worms from destroying crops or plants, without burning or injuring those of the most delicate nature. It is much stronger than the Peruvian, thereby requiring a less quantity to permanently enrich the soil.

PRICE, $60 PER TON.

☞ Send for circular giving full particulars.

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.

Summer Arrangement!



Until further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Co. will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening, (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock. Leave Boston the same days at 5 P. M.

Cabin fare, $1 50
Deck, $1 00

☞ Package tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.

Freight taken as usual

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

May, 22d, 1866—

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold, on the premises at public auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, that well-known and valuable wood belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Jonathan S. Millett, consisting of a large two-story house, with ell and wood-shed, and two stables, about eight acres of first rate land, and a never-failing well of water; centrally located in the pleasant village of Norway, about one and one-fourth miles from the railroad station at South Paris. For the country merchant or mechanic it is all that could be desired. For the city merchant, or gentleman of leisure, wishing a country residence, it presents several attractions.

HENRY C REED, Adm.

Norway, Jan. 12, 1867.

"Down East!"

ADJOINING the smart little village of Canton, 12 miles north of Freeport Isle, is a valuable farm containing one hundred and fifty acres, cutting 25 tons or hay annually. Said farm is in the Plantation of FORESTVILLE, where there are scarcely any taxes. Price $1000. Address C. C. SAMPSON, Lyndon.

STATEMENT OF THE

Robinson Manufacturing Company,

JULY 1, 1867.

Amount Capital Stock assessed and all paid in,	$100,000 00
Amount invested in real estate and machinery before and since the loss of our mill by fire, near'y	165,000 00
Amount advanced by selling agents on goods manufactured,	59,918 59
Other liabilities of the company not ascertained.	

H. J. LIBBY, Treas.

Portland, July 22, 1867.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—Sworn and subscribed, Before me, S. B. HASKELL, Justice of the Peace.

SEND Orders for JOB PRINTING to the DEMOCRAT OFFICE